IMP. BUR.
14 OCT. 1927
ENTOM.

S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. No. 91. Issued August, 1927.

# United States Department of Agriculture

## FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* R. A. OAKLEY, *Vice Chairman;* GEORGE B. SUDWORTH, M. B. WAITE, and J. E. GRAF; E. R. SASSCER, *Entomologist and Executive Officer;* R. C ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman*

# SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## APRIL–JUNE, 1927

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|---|
| George Bishop Sudworth | 56 |
| Blister-rust quarantine (No. 63)— | |
| Notice to common carriers | 56 |
| Notice to general public through newspapers | 57 |
| European corn-borer quarantine (domestic) (No. 43)— | |
| Report on conference to consider necessity of placing restrictions on movement of green corn within quarantined area | 57 |
| European corn-borer quarantine (foreign) (No. 41)— | |
| "Clean shelled corn" defined (instructions to inspectors) | 58 |
| Fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56)— | |
| Important fruit districts of Central Argentina apparently free from fruit fly (press notice) | 58 |
| Conditions governing entry of chestnuts, walnuts, filberts, cobnuts, and acorns from Europe during the shipping season of 1927–28 (HB–205) | 59 |
| Permits no longer required for entry of walnuts and filberts from Europe (press notice) | 60 |
| Notice of removal of permit requirements for entry of walnuts and filberts from Europe | 60 |
| Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (No 45)— | |
| Revision of regulations approved (press notice) | 61 |
| Quarantine and revised regulations | 61 |
| Notice to common carriers | 67 |
| Notice to general public through newspapers | 68 |
| Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48)— | |
| Instructions to postmasters re sixth revision | 69 |
| Regulation 3 amended (amendment No. 1) | 69 |
| Notice to common carriers | 70 |
| Notice to general public through newspapers | 71 |
| Morelos orange worm— | |
| Notice of public hearing to consider advisability of quarantining the State of Texas | 71 |
| Public hearing June 20 to consider quarantining Texas on account of citrus pest (press notice) | 71 |
| Hearing on orange pest brings out varying recommendations (press notice) | 72 |
| Narcissus bulb quarantine (domestic) (No. 62)— | |
| Domestic narcissus bulb quarantine revised (press notice) | 73 |
| Quarantine and revised regulations | 73 |
| Notice to common carriers | 79 |
| Notice to general public through newspapers | 79 |
| Inspection and certification of domestic narcissus bulbs (HB–203) | 80 |
| Nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine (No. 37)— | |
| Entry of narcissus bulbs for propagation in the fall of 1927 (HB–202) | 81 |
| Imports of narcissus bulbs ordered reduced for 1927 (press notice) | 83 |
| Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 42163) | 83 |
| Violation of quarantine (HB–204) | 83 |
| Agreement of permittee supplemental to Form 207 | 84 |
| Contract between permittee and agent for the growing of plants imported for propagation under Regulation 14 | 84 |
| Pink bollworm quarantine (domestic) (No. 52)— | |
| Notice of public hearing to consider advisability of extension of quarantine to Arizona | 85 |
| Public hearing May 16 to consider extending pink bollworm quarantine (press notice) | 85 |

Page
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products—
Utah revises list of inspection points ..... 86
Miscellaneous items—
Emergency permits for entry of plants and plant products brought by travelers or others (HB–136 revised) ..... 86
Plants and plant products the entry of which into the United States is restricted or prohibited ..... 87
Plant quarantine act—amendments to compiled regulations ..... 94
Convictions for violations of plant quarantine act ..... 95

# THE BOARD LOSES ONE OF ITS ORIGINAL MEMBERS

George Bishop Sudworth died at his home in Chevy Chase, D. C., May 10, 1927, after a very brief illness. Mr. Sudworth had been a member of the board since its organization in 1912, representing the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. During this period his services had been of the greatest value to the board, particularly as to all quarantine subjects relating to insect pests or plant diseases affecting forest or ornamental trees and shrubs.

Mr. Sudworth's long connection with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture as dendrologist, and his very important technical and scientific contributions to that service have established for him a world-wide recognition as one of the foremost authorities on American trees. In his 15 years of intimate association with the members of this board and its technical staff, both in Washington and in the field, there has been a uniform reaction of high appreciation and warm friendship.

# BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (No. 63)

## NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

April 13, 1927.

Sir: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has promulgated revised rules and regulations, effective March 15, 1927, supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 63, on account of the white pine blister rust, prohibiting the interstate movement of five-leafed pines or currant and gooseberry plants from the District of Columbia or from any State in the continental United States except as provided in the said revised rules and regulations. A copy of said quarantine, with revised rules and regulations supplemental thereto, is inclosed.

Very respectfully,

R. W. Dunlap,
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

(Inclosures.)

---

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of quarantine No. 63 with revised rules and regulations mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1927.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[This notice was sent to all common carriers engaged in interstate commerce in the United States.]

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

United States Department of Agriculture, office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1927. Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Stats. 315), as amended, has promulgated revised rules and regulations, effective March 15, 1927, supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 63, on account of the white-pine blister rust, prohibiting the interstate movement of five-leafed pines or currant and gooseberry plants from the District of Columbia or from any State in the continental United States except as provided in the said revised rules and regulations. Copies of said quarantine and revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., April 21, 1927; Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., April 24, 1927; Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., April 26, 1927; San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., April 23, 1927; Denver Post, Denver, Colo., April 22, 1927; Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., April 21, 1927; Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., April 19, 1927; Evening Star, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1927; Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., April 21, 1927; Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga., April 21, 1927; Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, April 23, 1927; Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1927; Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., May 12, 1927; Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa, April 22, 1927; Wichita Eagle, Wichita, Kans., April 23, 1927; Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky., April 21, 1927; Times-Picayune, New Orleans La., April 21, 1927; Press-Herald, Portland, Me., April 21, 1927; The Sun, Baltimore, Md., April 20, 1927; Boston Globe, Boston, Mass., April 21, 1927; Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., April 21, 1927; Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., April 21, 1927; Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss., April 20, 1927; Kansas City Journal-Post, Kansas City, Mo., April 21, 1927; Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., April 23, 1927; World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., April 21, 1927; Reno Evening Gazette, Reno, Nev., April 22, 1927; Union-Leader, Manchester, N. H., April 21, 1927; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., April 20, 1927; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., April 23, 1927; The World, New York, N. Y., April 20, 1927; News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1927; Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, N. Dak., April 22, 1927; Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, April 21, 1927; Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., April 24, 1927; The Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., April 23, 1927; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1927; Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., April 20, 1927; The State, Columbia, S. C., April 20, 1927; Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., April 22, 1927; Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn., April 21, 1927; Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., April 23, 1927; Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 22, 1927; Daily Free Press, Burlington, Vt., April 21, 1927; Richmond Times-Despatch, Richmond, Va., April 20, 1927; The Times, Seattle, Wash., April 22, 1927; Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., April 21, 1927; Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., April 21, 1927; Wyoming State Tribune-Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo., April 21, 1927.]

---

# EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (No. 43)

## REPORT ON CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER THE NECESSITY OF PLACING RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF GREEN CORN WITHIN THE QUARANTINED AREA

At a conference held at the Department of Agriculture on June 22, 1927, to consider the necessity of placing restrictions on the movement of green corn within the area now quarantined on account of the European corn borer, it was decided that no such action is warranted at the present time. The conference, which was called and presided over by Dr. C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board, was incited by Mr. Herbert E. Powell, commissioner of agriculture, Lansing, Mich., and other interested parties in that State, urging that Michigan be protected from green corn from portions of Ohio, notably Lucas County, alleged to have been exempted from the provisions of the clean-up campaign.

It was clearly shown at this conference that the clean-up in Lucas County and in the surrounding counties of Fulton, Henry, Wood, Sandusky, and Ottawa, the area in Ohio complained of, was in the end complete and entirely satisfactory to this department. It was also brought out that the clean-up in Lucas County was ultimately as complete as in any other section of the corn borer area. Furthermore, it was brought out that the important green corn district of Lucas County was in the western half and not only remote, but

separated by several miles, from the more heavily infested eastern strip bordering the lake. It was further shown that the county of Monroe in Michigan, and other points northward of Detroit, were also heavily infested with the corn borer—fully as much so as the sweet corn area of Lucas County, the heaviest infested field in the latter county being in the Bono area in the lake strip referred to. It appeared, therefore, that there were areas in Michigan that were as heavily infested as the western half of Lucas County. This general situation was the basis of the decision referred to above.

Among those taking part in the conference were Elmore O. Williams, county agent of Lucas County, Ohio; Louis F. Miller, president of the Lucas County, Ohio, Vegetable Growers' Association; Richard Faxon of the Ohio State Department of Agriculture; Benjamin J. Manley, attorney for the Lucas County Vegetable Association. Department of Agriculture representatives were Dr. C. R. Ball, L. H. Worthley, R. R. Kaufman, Dr. W. H. Larrimer, Dr. A. F. Woods, and Dr. C. L. Marlatt.

---

# EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN) (No. 41)

## MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF INSPECTORS

[Re Clean shelled corn imported under permit from foreign countries, other than Canada, under Quarantine No. 41]

MAY 25, 1927.

It will be noted that in regulation 1 of the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of Quarantine No. 41 (second revision), the corn item is described as "clean shelled corn." Further, regulation 5 following prescribes:

"Shipments of shelled corn and seed of the other plants covered in this quarantine which, upon inspection at the port of arrival, are found to be fouled with cobs or other portions of the plants may be refused entry."

The reference in these regulations to corn clearly contemplates that shipments of this grain as a condition of entry must be clean, that is, substantially free not only from cobs but from portions of cobs or other parts of the plant. On the other hand, it is realized that in the normal shelling and cleaning of corn there is a possibility of occasional small fragments of cob being intermixed with the grain. Inspectors are, therefore, advised that unless the shipment contains sections of cob of sufficient size to contain the European corn borer, or unless smaller fragments of cob or other parts of the plant are excessive, the shipment may be admitted. Wherever the inspector is in doubt he should withhold entry and report the facts to Washington, sending if possible, samples of the adulterating material and indicating the approximate percentage thereof in the shipment.

Very truly yours,

E. R. SASSCER,
*Entomologist and Executive Officer.*

---

# FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (No. 56)

## IMPORTANT FRUIT DISTRICTS OF CENTRAL ARGENTINA APPARENTLY FREE FROM FRUIT FLY [1]

[Press notice]

MAY 24, 1927.

As a result of a resurvey of the principal fruit-growing districts of central Argentina, the United States Department of Agriculture announces they are apparently free from fruit fly infestation. This resurvey is being made by Max Kisliuk, jr., an entomologist of the Federal Horticultural Board, of the

[1] See S. R. A. No. 90, p. 17.

department. Mr. Kisliuk arrived in Buenos Aires on February 16, and has been actively engaged since that time in cooperation with representatives of the Argentine Department of Agriculture in field examinations of the principal fruit districts of central Argentina. The districts thus far examined are comparable to the deciduous fruit-growing sections of the United States. Mr. Kisliuk's surveys are now being extended to the subtropical and tropical districts which have been known to be infested with one or more of the Western Hemisphere fruit flies.

On the basis of agreements reached with the Argentine Embassy in Washington, Argentine fruits of the crop of 1926–27 have been permitted entry under inspection on the basis of limitation of such shipments w th adequate controls, to those from the central and southern provinces, which were believed by Argentina to be entirely free from fruit fly invasion—a belief wh ch this resurvey has therefore confirmed. The agreement with Argentina includes the rejection of all shipments should any infestat on of the fruit be discovered as a result of inspection at port of entry.

The necessity for a resurvey of Argentine fruit districts in connection with the crop of 1926–27 arises from the fact that two shipments of grapes of the crop of 1925–26 which were reported to have originated in Mendoza, one of the principal central fruit districts of Argentina, were found to be infested with fruit fly maggots, possibly either of the West Indian fruit fly or of the Mediterranean fruit fly, or both. Promptly on this discovery all permits authorizing the entry of grapes from Argentina were canceled pending the results of resurveys, in the conduct of which the United States offered to participate. It later developed that the infested fruit in question originated not in Mendoza but several hundred miles farther north, in a more tropical region, and it was on the basis of this determination and the controls already referred to under which the entry of Argentine fruit was conditionally authorized for the season 1926–27.

Early in 1925, in connection with the original consideration of the question of entry of Argentine fruits, a survey was made of the principal fruit districts of that country by a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. This survey indicated that the important fruit districts of San Pedro, Mendoza, and San Juan, were free from fruit fly invasion, and on this finding further exports to the United States were authorized, as already indicated, from central and southern Argentina through northern ports under permit on the basis of inspection at port of entry.

The department points out that while fruit fly damage is known in the tropical and subtropical portions of Argentina, these sections are separated by several hundred miles from the central and southern districts of Argentina, from which exports are permitted to the United States. The entry now authorized of Argentine fruit from the districts concerned is based on evidence that these provinces are not now or never have been infested by the Mediterranean or other fruit flies. This permission, therefore, is fully in accord with the department's action in prohibiting entry of fruit from countries or important districts thereof known to be infested by the Mediterranean or other fruit flies.

## CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF CHESTNUTS, WALNUTS, FILBERTS, COBNUTS, AND ACORNS FROM EUROPE DURING THE SHIPPING SEASON OF 1927–28

HB-205 MAY 31, 1927.

The entry of chestnuts, cobnuts, and acorns during the shipping season 1927–28 will be under permit and conditioned upon freedom from infestation by the European codling moth, *Carpocapsa splendana*, and species of chestnut weevils, *Balaninus* spp. It is evident from the examination which was made of chestnuts during the past shipping season that infested shipments were arriving throughout that season.

In view of this condition, and the fact that the determination at ports of entry that infestation of any shipment shall be the basis of exclusion of such shipments during the shipping season 1927–28, it is important that growers and shippers of these nuts undertake, at the proper season, such control measures as may eliminate the insects referred to above from the nuts, either in the field or in storage prior to shipment.

Disinfection or other treatment of infested shipments at the port of entry can not be authorized inasmuch as the larvæ referred to above normally leave the nuts in the fall and early winter months for the purpose of hibernating and many would escape on the docks and en route to a disinfection plant.

The Federal Horticultural Board fully appreciates our consumption need for European chestnuts and is concerned only with the elimination of the risk of introducing the pests referred to above. Being a regulatory organization, however, it is not in a position to recommend specific remedial measures, and it is suggested, therefore, that those in interest desiring assistance in developing such measures communicate with the appropriate officials of the countries concerned or with the Bureau of Entomology of this department.

The inspections which were made last shipping season of walnuts and filberts did not reveal the presence of the insects referred to above; and in view of this situation, the entry of these nuts, without permit, until further notice, will be authorized, conditioned, however, upon such examination at the port of entry as the representatives of the Federal Horticultural Board may deem necessary.

C. L. Marlatt,
*Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.*

## PERMITS NO LONGER REQUIRED FOR WALNUTS AND FILBERTS FROM EUROPE

[Press notice]

June 3, 1927.

Permits to import walnuts and filberts from Europe are no longer required by the Federal Horticultural Board, according to a statement issued to-day by Acting Secretary of Agriculture R. W. Dunlap. Inspections of shipments during the last season showed these nuts to be free from injurious insects, including the European codling moth and species of chestnut weevils, as a result of improved methods of drying, curing, and preserving these products before shipment.

The entry of chestnuts, cobnuts, and acorns, however, during the shipping season 1927–28 will be authorized under permit only, since it is evident from examinations during the past shipping season that infested shipments were still arriving. Only such shipments as are shown free from infestation upon inspection at the port of entry will be permitted to enter. It is important, therefore, that growers and shippers of these nuts undertake such control measures as may eliminate, either in the orchard or in the harvested nuts, in storage prior to shipment, the codling moth, species of chestnut weevils, and other dangerous insects.

Disinfection or other treatment of infested shipments at the port of entry can not be authorized inasmuch as the larvæ of these insects normally leave the nuts in the fall and early winter months for the purpose of hibernating, and many would escape on the docks and en route to a disinfection plant.

While the Federal Horticultural Board appreciates the consumption need for European chestnuts in the United States, it is concerned only with the elimination of the risk of introducing dangerous pests. Persons desiring assistance in developing specific measures for eradicating or controlling these pests are urged to communicate with the proper officials in the countries concerned or with the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRY OF WALNUTS AND FILBERTS FROM EUROPE

It has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a result of inspections made during the last shipping season of walnuts and filberts imported from Europe, that the method of drying, curing, or preserving these products in Europe has practically eliminated the risk of entry therewith of injurious insects, including the European codling moth (*Carpocapsa splendana*) and species of chestnut weevils (*Balaninus* spp.).

Notice is therefore hereby given, in accordance with the proviso to regulation 2, as amended February 6, 1925, of the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 56, that walnuts and filberts may be im-

ported from Europe without permit, conditioned upon such examinations of said nuts at the port of entry as representatives of the Federal Horticultural Board may deem necessary.

Notice of permit requirement for entry of chestnuts, walnuts, filberts, cobnuts, and acorns from Europe, as issued September 22, 1926, is modified accordingly.

Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of June, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(SEAL.) R. W. DUNLAP,
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

# GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (No. 45)

## GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE REVISED FOR CONNECTICUT AND VERMONT

[Press notice]

MAY 23, 1927.

Thirteen towns in Vermont and two in Connecticut will be included in the barrier zone and in consequence will be released from the gipsy moth and brown tail moth quarantine July 1, it was announced to-day by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture.

The Vermont area, covering 475 square miles, includes the towns of Berkshire, Richford, Enosburg, Montgomery, Bakersville, Belvidere, Fletcher, Waterville, Cambridge, Underhill, Bolton, Huntington, and Buels Gore. The area in Connecticut to be released amounts to 93 square miles and comprises the towns of Goshen and Litchfield.

A revision of the quarantine regulation applying to the movement of nursery and field-grown florists' stock places restrictions on certain wild stocks which were not included in the former regulation, and which may occasionally be shipped from properties or premises which would not fall under the designation of "nursery."

Copies of the revised quarantine will not be available for distribution until late in June.

## QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH

### NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 45

[Effective on and after July 1, 1920. Supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 33, Revised]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that two injurious insects—the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) and the brown-tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*)—not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in parts of the following States, to wit: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Now, therefore, I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 45 do order that (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor-vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting

fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate from any of said States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

Done in the District of Columbia this 28th day of May, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

## REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 45

[Effective July 1, 1927]

**Regulation 1.—Definitions.**

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Gipsy moth: The insect known as the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

(*b*) Brown-tail moth: The insect known as the brown-tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*).

(*c*) Quarantined area: Any State, or any portion thereof, quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, exist therein.

(*d*) Infested area: Those portions of any quarantined area which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both.

(*e*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

**Regulation 2.—Plants and Plant Products and Stone or Quarry Products Subject to Restriction.**

The restriction on the movement of plants and plant products and stone or quarry products covered in this Notice of Quarantine No. 45 and in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto shall apply to all products enumerated in the notice of quarantine originating in or moving from the areas in the quarantined States now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

No restrictions are placed by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated therein from all points in the quarantined States outside of the areas now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

**Regulation 3.—Infested Areas.**

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as gipsy-moth infested area:

Harrington, Columbia, 18, 24, Beddington, 22, 28, 34, 40, 39, Grand Falls Plantation, Summit, Greenbush, Argyle, Alton, Bradford, Charleston, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Guilford, Abbot, Kingsbury Plantation, Mayfield, Moscow, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Highland, Jerusalem, 4, Redington, Dallas Plantation, Green Vale, Rangeley Plantation, Richardsontown, and Magalloway Plantation, *Maine;* Errol, Millsfield, Ervings Location, and Columbia, *New Hampshire;* Lemington, Canaan, Norton, Holland, Derby, Newport, Troy, Jay, Westfield, Lowell, Eden, Johnson, Morristown, Stowe, Waterbury, Duxbury, Fayston, Warren, Granville, Hancock, Rochester, Chittenden, Pittsford, Ira, Tinmouth, Wallingford, Mount Tabor, Peru, Winhall, Stratton, Somerset, Searsburg, and Readsboro, *Vermont;* Rowe, Charlemont, Hawley, Plainfield, Cummington, Worthington, Middlefield, Chester, Blanford, and Tolland, *Massachusetts;* Colebrook, Winchester, Torrington, Harwinton, Thomaston, Plymouth, Waterbury, Wolcott, Southington, Meriden, Middlefield, Durham, Guilford, North Branford, North Haven, and Branford, *Connecticut;* New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

For the purpose of inspection and transportation, the above-designated towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth are divided into two areas to be known as the *lightly infested* area and the *generally infested* area.

The following towns comprise the *lightly infested* area:

Millbridge, Harrington, Columbia, 18, 24, Beddington, 22, Plantation No. 21, 28, 34, 40, 39, Grand Falls Plantation, Summit, Argyle, Alton, Sangerville, Guilford, Parkman, Cambridge, Ripley, Harmony, Wellington, Kingsbury Plantation, Abbot, Mayfield, Moscow, Concord, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Highland, Lexington, Kingfield, Jerusalem, 4, Mount Abraham, Redington, Sandy River Plantation, Dallas Plantation, Rangeley Plantation, D, E, Berlin, Roxbury, Byron, Andover North Surplus, Andover West Surplus, C, Richardsontown, Magalloway Plantation, Upton, Grafton, Riley, Steuben, Gouldsborough, Winter Harbor, Sullivan, Sorrento, Hancock, Lamoine, Eden, Mount Desert, Southwest Harbor, Tremont, Swans Island, Trenton, Isle au Haut, Stonington, Deer Isle, Brooklyn, Sedgwick, Bluehill, Surry, City of Ellsworth, Mariaville, Waltham, 8, East Brook, Franklin, 9, 10, 7, Cherryfield, Deblois, 16, Amherst, Aurora, Plantation No. 33, Plantation No. 32, Greenfield, Greenbush, Milford, Bradley, Eddington, Clifton, Otis, Dedham, Holden, City of Brewer, Orono, Veazie, City of Oldtown, City of Bangor, Orrington, Bucksport, Orland, Penobscot, Castine, Brookville, North Haven, Vinal Haven, Islesboro, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Prospect, Frankfort, Winterport, Newburgh, Hampden, Herman, Carmel, Levant, Kenduskeag, Glenburn, Hudson, Corinth, Charleston, Bradford, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Garland, Dexter, Corinna, Exeter, Stetson, Newport, Plymouth, Etna, Dixmont, Jackson, Monroe, Brooks, Swanville, Waldo, City of Belfast, Northport, Lincolnville, Camden, Hope, Appleton, Searsmont, Liberty, Belmont, Morrill, Montville, Palermo, Freedom, Knox, Thorndike, Unity, Albion, Burnham, Troy, Detroit, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Hartland, St. Albans, Athens, Brighton, Bingham, Solon, Cornville, Madison, Norridgewock, Skowhegan, Canaan, Clinton, Fairfield, Smithfield, Oakland, Waterville, Benton, Winslow, Vassalborough, China, Somerville, Washington, Windsor, Sidney, Manchester, Monmouth, Winthrop, Readfield, Wayne, Fayette, Mount Vernon, Belgrade, Rome, Vienna, Chesterville, New Sharon, Mercer, Stark, Industry, Anson, New Vineyard, Embden, New Portland, Freeman, Strong, Salem, Madrid, Phillips, Avon, Temple, Farmington, Wilton, Jay, Livermore, East Livermore, Leeds, Greene, Turner, Hebron, Oxford, Paris, Buckfield, Hartford, Sumner, Canton, Peru, Franklin, Dixfield, Mexico, Carthage, Perkins, IV, Weld, Andover, Rumford, Newry, Bethel, Milton, Woodstock, Greenwood, Albany, Norway, Otisfield, Harrison, Waterford, Sweden, Lovell, Stow, Stoneham, Mason, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Batchelders Grant, and Gilead, *Maine;* Success, Cambridge, Errol, Millsfield, Odell, Ervings Location, Columbia, Chatham, Bean's Purchase, Shelburne, Gorham, Berlin, Milan, Dummer, Stratford, Northumberland, Stark, Kilkenny, Randolph, Low and Burbank's Purchase, Sargent's Purchase, Jackson, Bartlett Co., Hart's Location, Cutt's Grant, Livermore, Lincoln, Franconia, Bethlehem, Carroll, Jefferson, Lancaster, Whitefield, Dalton, Littleton, Monroe, Lyman, Lisbon, Bath, Landaff, and Easton, *New Hampshire;* Lemington, Canaan, Averill, Norton, Avery's Gore, Warren Gore, Warner's Grant, Lewis, Brunswick, Maidstone, Ferdinand, Brighton, East Haven, Victory, Kirby, Burke, Newark, Charleston, Morgan, Holland, Derby, Brownington, Westmore, Sutton, Sheffield, Barton, Glover, Irasburg, Coventry, Coventry Gore, Newport, Albany, Greensboro, Stannard, Walden, Cabot, Woodbury, Hardwick, Elmore, Wolcott, Craftsbury, Lowell, Troy, Westfield, Jay, Eden, Hyde Park, Morristown, Johnson, Avery's Gore, Waterbury, Duxbury, Waitsfield, Fayston, Granville, Braintree, Hancock, Rochester, Bethel, Pittsfield, Chittenden, Pittsford, Proctor, Rutland, Mendon, Sherburne, West Rutland, Ira, Clarendon, Mount Tabor, Winhall, Stratton, Somerset, Bloomfield, Guild Hall, Granby, Lunenburg, Concord, Waterford, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock, Danville, Barnet, Peacham, Marshfield, Calais, Worcester, Stowe, Middlesex, Montpelier, East Montpelier, Plainfield, Groton, Ryegate, Newbury, Topsham, Orange, Barre, Berlin, Moretown, Northfield, Warren, Roxbury, Brookfield, Williamstown, Washington, Corinth, Bradford, Fairlee, West Fairlee, Vershire, Chelsea, Randolph, Tunbridge, Strafford, Thetford, Norwich, Sharon, Royalton, Stockbridge, Barnard, Pomfret, Hartford, Bridgewater, Woodstock, Hartland, Windsor, West Windsor, Reading, Plymouth, Shrewsbury, Tinmouth, Wallingford, Mount Holly, Ludlow, Cavendish, Weathersfield, Baltimore, Springfield, Chester, Andover, Weston, Peru, Landgrove, Londonderry, Windham, Grafton, Rockingham, Westminster, Athens, Townshend, Brookline, Putney, Jamaica, Wardsboro, Dover, Newfane, Dummerston, Brattleboro, Marlboro, Wilmington, Searsburg, Readsboro, Whitingham, Halifax, and Guilford, *Vermont;* Rowe, Heath, Charlemont, Buckland, Hawley, Worthington, Cummington, Plainfield, Ashfield, Goshen, Chesterfield, Williams-

burg, Conway, Westhampton, Southampton, Montgomery, Huntington, Russell, Blandford, Chester, Middlefield, Tolland, and Granville, *Massachusetts;* North Haven, Branford, North Branford, Guilford, Madison, Durham, Haddam, Killingworth, Clinton, Westbrook, Essex, Saybrook, Chester, East Haddam, Lyme, Suffield, East Granby, Granby, Hartland, Colebrook, Winchester, Torrington, Barkhamsted, New Hartford, Canton, Simsbury, Bloomfield, Windsor Locks, Windsor, Hartford, West Hartford, Avon, Burlington, Harwinton, Thomaston, Plymouth, Bristol, Plainville, Farmington, New Britain, Newington, Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Cromwell, Berlin, Southington, Wolcott, Waterbury, Meriden, Middlefield, Middleton, Glastonbury, Portland, Chatham, Old Saybrook, Old Lyme, East Lyme, Salem, Colchester, Marlboro, Hebron, Andover, Columbia, Lebanon, Franklin, Bozrah, Montville, Waterford, New London, Groton, Ledyard, Preston, Norwich, Sprague, Lisbon, Griswold, Voluntown, North Stonington, and Stonington, *Connecticut;* New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

All other towns shall be classed as the *generally infested* area.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as brown-tail moth infested area:

Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Swans Island, Brooklin, Bluehill, Trenton, Surry, Orland, Bucksport, Winterport, Hampden, City of Bangor, Hermon, Carmel, Etna, Plymouth, Troy, Burnham, Pittsfield, Canaan, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Stark, Industry, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Peru, Rumford, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Stow, Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Porter, *Maine;* Freedom, Tamworth, Sandwich, Holderness, Plymouth, Rumney, Groton, Alexandria, Danbury, Wilmot, New London, Newbury, Bradford, Henniker, Deering, Antrim, Hancock, Peterboro, Jaffrey, and Rindge, *New Hampshire;* Winchendon, Gardner, Westminster, Princeton, Holden, Paxton, Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Douglas, Uxbridge, Millville, Blackstone, Bellingham, Wrentham, Plainville, North Attleboro, Attleboro, Seekonk, Swansea, Somerset, Fall River, and Westport, *Massachusetts.*

**Regulation 4.—Regulation of Movement of Plants and Plant Products and Stone or Quarry Products Under Quarantine Originating in Infested Areas.**

(1) Coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arborvitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate to any point outside the infested area quarantined for the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth or interstate from points in the *generally infested* area to points in the *lightly infested* area unless and until such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth: *Provided,* That "Christmas trees" and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery," shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate from the *generally infested* area to any point outside thereof: *Provided further,* That such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products may be moved interstate without restrictions, other than the requirements made by regulation 8 hereof, between all points within the *lightly infested* area, between points in said *lightly infested* area and points in the *generally infested* area, and between all points within the *generally infested* area, subject to such restrictions as may be approved by State officials.

**Regulation 5.—Inspecton, Certification, and Marking.**

Every car, box, bale, or other container of plants and plant products and stone or quarry products of which inspection is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from gipsy moth and brown-tail moth infestation.

The inspection certificates in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which have not been so inspected is unlawful.

**Regulation 6.—Conditions Under Which Articles Restricted by This Quarantine May Be Shipped Interstate Without Inspection But Under Permit.**

Plants and plant products and stone or quarry products, of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations, may be shipped interstate from points within the infested areas to points outside the infested areas under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture (1) when such products have been manufactured, processed, and stored in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation could be transmitted, and (2) when such products originate outside of the infested areas and, while within the infested areas, have been stored and safeguarded in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation could be transmitted. Permits will issue only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which are not infested with the gipsy moth or brown-tail moth, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the infested areas such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

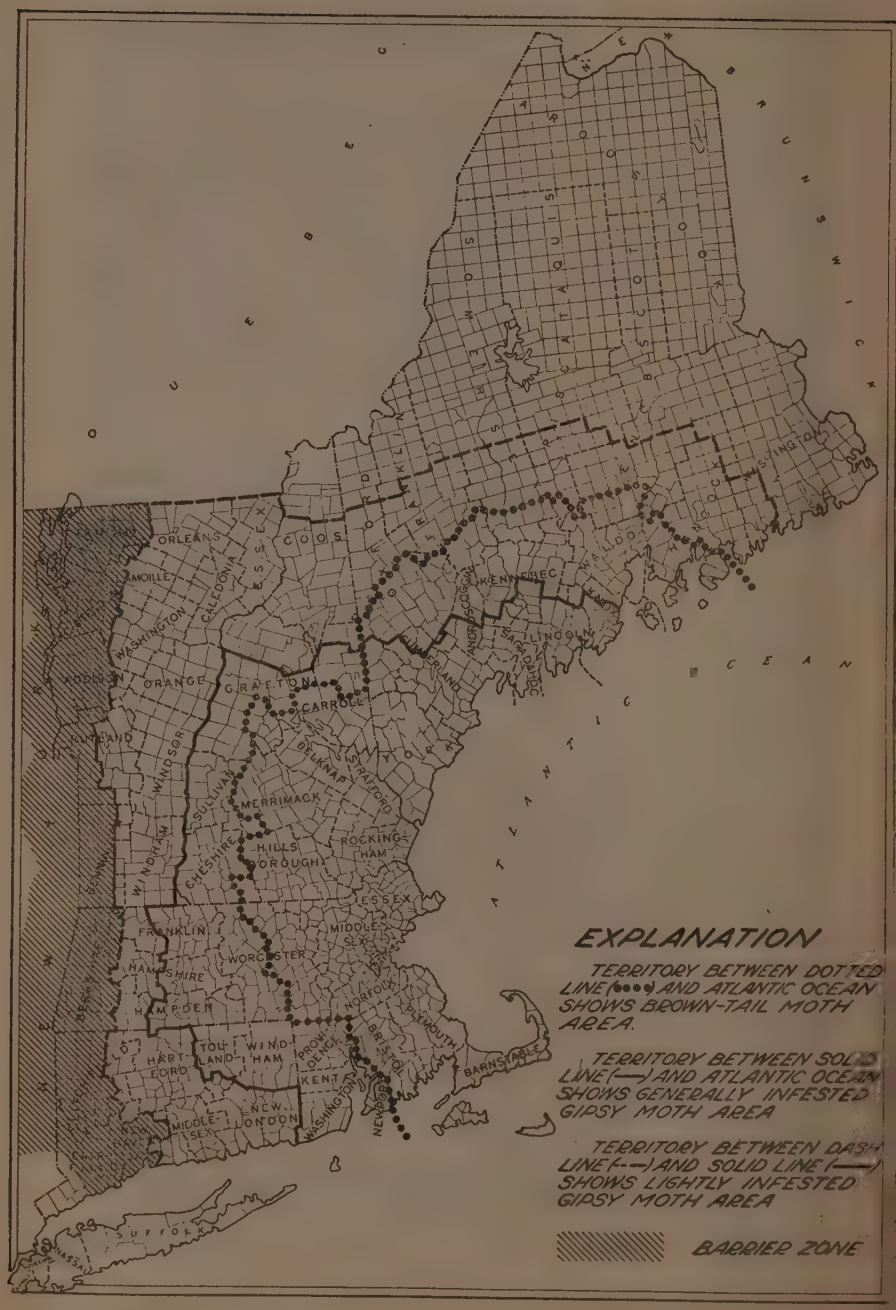
**Regulation 7.—Conditions Governing Inspection and Issuance of Permits.**

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products and stone or quarry products for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations shall make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications must show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products and stone or quarry products it is proposd to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected at the shipping point and so to place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused. Articles to be inspected must be free from ice and snow and in condition to make inspection easily practicable: *Provided*, That, in lieu of inspection, disinfection by heat or other means under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture may be authorized by the Federal Horticultural Board as a condition of certification for movement.

With respect to nursery and field-grown florists' stock, Federal inspection and the issuance of Federal certificates authorizing the interstate movement of nursery products will be conditioned on the presentation of a valid State certificate stating that the nursery in question has been inspected by a State nursery inspector and certifying that it is apparently free from infestation with gipsy and brown-tail moths. Such State certification shall be renewed each year, shall be based on an inspection made as promtply as practicable after the egg-laying period of the gipsy moth, and shall be valid for the purpose of Federal certification until the following egg-hatching period, except that, pending reinspection, shipments may be inspected and certified for interstate movement on the basis of the State certification of the preceding year; *Provided*, That whenever any nursery or independent unit thereof in the infested area, or shipment therefrom, is reported by a State inspector to be appreciably infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or whenever such infestation is determined by a Federal inspector on his examination of material offered for shipment, further certification for interstate movement from such nursery, or independent unit thereof, will be refused until such nursery has been freed from infestation and has been again inspected and certified by the State to be apparently clean;[2] *Provided further*, That during the larval period of the gipsy moth all nursery stock shall be assembled for the examination of the Federal inspector, and if passed by him as free from any infestation, either by egg masses or wind-blown larvae, it shall then be lined up and thoroughly sprayed under the direction of and in manner and method satisfactory to the said inspector, who will certify each shipment as having been thus inspected and treated.

---

[2] See HB-179.


EXPLANATION
TERRITORY BETWEEN DOTTED LINE (•••) AND ATLANTIC OCEAN SHOWS BROWN-TAIL MOTH AREA.
TERRITORY BETWEEN SOLID LINE (——) AND ATLANTIC OCEAN SHOWS GENERALLY INFESTED GIPSY MOTH AREA
TERRITORY BETWEEN DASH LINE (- - -) AND SOLID LINE (——) SHOWS LIGHTLY INFESTED GIPSY MOTH AREA
BARRIER ZONE
ORLEANS
LAMOILLE
WASHINGTON
CALEDONIA
ESSEX
COOS
ORANGE
GRAFTON
CARROLL
WINDSOR
SULLIVAN
BELKNAP
STRAFFORD
MERRIMACK
CHESHIRE
HILLSBOROUGH
ROCKINGHAM
ESSEX
FRANKLIN
WORCESTER
MIDDLESEX
HAMPSHIRE
HAMPDEN
HARTFORD
TOLLAND
WINDHAM
PROVIDENCE
KENT
NORFOLK
PLYMOUTH
BRISTOL
BARNSTABLE
NEW LONDON
WASHINGTON
NEWPORT
MIDDLESEX
SUFFOLK
NASSAU
KENNEBEC
WALDO
HANCOCK
WASHINGTON
ATLANTIC OCEAN

With respect to living trees and plants not grown in nurseries, inspection and certification for interstate movement will be conditioned upon the presentation of a statement by the applicant indicating the exact source of such trees and plants, and, in addition to such statement, if dug on land other than the property of the applicant, a permit from the owner of the said land authorizing such digging, provided such permit is required under the law of the State wherein the land is situated. If the inspection of the trees or plants intended for shipment discloses infestation with either the gipsy moth or brown-tail moth, certification will be refused as to the intended shipment and as to other similar shipments of trees or plants originating on the same property or in the same locality.

With respect to quarries, and with respect to yards or other places where forest products are assembled for shipment, as a condition of inspection and certification, the premises or surroundings of such places shall be cleaned up and kept free from gipsy-moth infestation.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection or disinfection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

**Regulation 8.—Thorough Cleaning Required of Cars, Boats, and Other Vehicles Before Moving Interstate.**

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting within the infested areas under the provisions of regulation 4, which provide for such movement without inspection and certification, plants and plant products, and stone or quarry products covered by these regulations, or any other article which may hereafter be made subject thereto, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept out and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination of all litter and rubbish from such regulated articles. No litter, rubbish, or refuse from any such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products or other article shall be moved or allowed to move interstate.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after July 1, 1927, and shall supersede, on and after said date, the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 45 promulgated May 15, 1926, effective on and after July 1, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of May, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] W. M. JARDINE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

## NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 25, 1927.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by quarantine notice No. 45, which became effective July 1, 1920, quarantined the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, as infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, and has ordered that the interstate movement of (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor-vitæ (white cedar), known

and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, from any point within the areas designated as infested by the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth to any point not located in said infested areas, and from the generally infested area to the lightly infested area of the territory quarantined for the gipsy moth, shall be made only in accordance with the revised rules and regulations supplemental to said notice of quarantine No. 45, which become effective July 1, 1927, and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto.

Copy of the notice is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

(Inclosures.)

---

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of quarantine No. 45 with revised rules and regulations mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1927.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined States.]

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

United States Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 25, 1927. Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Statutes 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 45, on account of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth, effective July 1, 1927. These revised rules and regulations restrict the interstate movement from the infested areas of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut of (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor-vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products. Copies of said revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in following newspapers: The Press-Herald, Portland, Me., July 6, 1927; The Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., July 6, 1927; The Daily Free Press, Burlington, Vt., July 6, 1927; The Boston Globe, Boston, Mass., July 6, 1927; The Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., July 5, 1927; and The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., July 6, 1927.]

# JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (No. 48)

## INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS RE SIXTH REVISION [3]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, April 15, 1927.*

POSTMASTER, ————.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of notice of quarantine No. 48 with regulations (sixth revision), on account of the Japanese beetle, which became effective April 1, 1927.

While there has been no change in the quarantine itself or in the regulated area, it will be noted that the important change has been the incorporation under the proper regulations of matter supplemental to the regulations hitherto included in the appendix.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, May 10, 1927.*

POSTMASTER, ————.

MY DEAR SIR: Notwithstanding a copy of quarantine order No. 48 was sent to every postmaster in the area quarantined by the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the Japanese beetle, reports continue to be received almost daily of the improper acceptance for mailing of plants and plant products the shipment of which is prohibited or restricted by that order.

Investigation shows that in the majority of cases the improper acceptance of the plant material was because the postmaster at the mailing office failed to inquire of the sender as to the nature of the contents of the parcel. All postmasters involved are reminded that under section 531, P. L. and R., they will be held responsible for the acceptance of unmailable matter, and that under paragraph 8, section 453, P. L. and R., when there is doubt as to the nature of the contents of a parcel it should be examined.

It is embarrassing to the department to have the delinquency of postmasters in the above respect so frequently brought to attention and you are, therefore, kindly requested to exercise the utmost care to see that no parcel of plants or plant products is accepted at your office for mailing in violation of quarantine order No. 48. It should be particularly observed that certain plant material, the movement of which from the quarantined area is not entirely prohibited, may be accepted for mailing only when accompanied with the certificate prescribed in the regulations issued in connection with the quarantine order.

If you failed to receive a copy of the order, or desire additional copies, notify this office and they will be furnished.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## MODIFICATION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

### Amendment No. 1 to Rules and Regulations (Sixth Revision) Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48

[Effective on and after June 18, 1927]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations (sixth revision) supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, which were promulgated March 21, 1927, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

---

[3] See S. R. A. No. 90, pp. 32–39.

**Regulation 3—Regulated Area.**

The States, counties, townships, towns, hundreds, and cities listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits, are designated as regulated area for the purpose of these regulations:

NEW JERSEY.—The entire State.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Northampton, Lehigh, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, and Lebanon; the townships of Conewago, Londonderry, Derry, South Hanover, West Hanover, East Hanover, Swatara, Lower Swatara, Lower Paxton, and Susquehanna, and the city of Harrisburg, in *Dauphin County;* and the townships of East Pennsboro and Lower Allen, in *Cumberland County.*

DELAWARE.—City of Wilmington, and the hundreds of Brandywine, New Castle, Christiana, and Red Lion, in *New Castle County.*

NEW YORK.—County of Nassau; New York City (including the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Richmond, Brooklyn, and Queens); and the townships of New Rochelle, Pelham, Mount Vernon, East Chester, Yonkers, Mamaroneck, Scarsdale, White Plains, Harrison, Rye, Greenburg, Mount Pleasant, Ossining, North Castle, New Castle, Bedford, Poundridge, and Lewisboro, and those portions of Cortlandt and Yorktown townships south of the Croton River, in *Westchester County.*

CONNECTICUT.—Towns of Greenwich and Stamford, in *Fairfield County.*

This amendment shall be effective on and after June 18, 1927.

Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of June, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

NOTE.—This amendment consists merely in the addition of the townships of East Pennsboro and Lower Allen, Cumberland County, Pa., to the regulated area.

## NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUNE 25, 1927.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 1 to rules and regulations (sixth revision) supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 48, effective on and after June 18, 1927, given notice, that regulation 3 "Regulated area" has been amended to read as per copy inclosed. This amendment consists merely in the addition of the townships of East Pennsboro and Lower Allen, Cumberland County, Pa., to the regulated area.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

(Inclosures)

---

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of amendment 1 to rules and regulations (sixth revision) supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 48 mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1927.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Pennsylvania.]

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

United States Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 25, 1927. Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Statutes 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, effective June 18, 1927. This amendment merely adds the townships of East Pennsboro and Lower Allen, Cumberland County, Pa., to the regulated area outlined in regulation 3. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in The Harrisburg Telegraph, Harrisburg, Pa., July 5, 1927.]

---

# MORELOS ORANGE WORM

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATE OF TEXAS ON ACCOUNT OF THE MORELOS ORANGE WORM

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 17, 1927.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Morelos orange worm (*Anastrepha ludens*), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, has recently been discovered in grapefruit groves in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Tex.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of Texas and of restricting or prohibiting the movement of grapefruit, oranges, and all other host fruits of this insect, from that State, or from any districts therein designated as infested.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., June 20, 1927, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

R. W. DUNLAP,
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

## PUBLIC HEARING, JUNE 20, TO CONSIDER QUARANTINING TEXAS ON ACCOUNT OF CITRUS PEST

[Press notice]

MAY 18, 1927.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of Texas on account of the Morelos orange worm, a dangerous pest, especially of oranges and grapefruit, which has recently become established in Hidalgo and Cameron Counties, will be held at 10 a. m., June 20, 1927, at Washington, D. C., before the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture.

The department hopes it will be possible, as a result of eradication measures which will be enforced, to provide for the shipment of fruit from the infested areas under inspection and certification. The hearing will be held in accordance with the requirements of the plant quarantine act to afford all interested persons an opportunity to be heard either in person or by attorney.

The Morelos orange worm, also known as the Mexican fruit fly, is probably a native of southern Mexico, where it has been known to exist for many years, attacking a variety of fruits, particularly grapefruit, oranges, mangoes, peaches, and guavas. As early as 1897, the department called the attention of

American orchardists to the danger of introducing this serious pest. A Federal quarantine was promulgated in 1913, prohibiting the entry from Mexico of all of the known host fruits of this pest. Infested fruit has, however, frequently been found on sale in the markets in the Mexican towns opposite American ports of entry, and the fact that the pest has not become established on the American side at an earlier date has probably been due to the absence of fruit cultures which could become infested. Recent development of grapefruit orchards in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, however, has furnished the necessary hosts. The presence of the pest in this valley is a menace not only to that region, but to the other great fruit-growing districts of this country as well.

## HEARING ON ORANGE PEST BRINGS OUT VARYING RECOMMENDATIONS

[Press notice]

JUNE 21, 1927.

Discussion at the Federal Horticultural Board hearing June 20, concerning the advisability of quarantining Texas on account of the Mexican orange worm, brought forth varying recommendations for eradication procedure. R. E. McDonald, State Entomologist of Texas, proposed to protect the grapefruit crop of the Rio Grande Valley from the pest by establishing a "host free" period of six or eight months. Such a period would begin about March 1, after which date no mature grapefruit would be allowed to remain on the trees until about November 1. All other known host fruits, such as sour oranges, peaches, and guavas, would also be removed from the trees and immediately destroyed to prevent the pest from living over, or the trees themselves might in some instances be destroyed. These other hosts of the pest are comparatively insignificant from a commercial standpoint. Additional precautions involved in the plan to keep infested fruit from being shipped out of the area are continuous orchard inspection and the immediate destruction of all fruit within an orchard or district determined to be infested or the processing of such fruit in a manner to destroy any insect life. Under this plan the shipping season will be limited to four months, November to February, inclusive, and no shipment from any grove will be permitted except on the basis of inspection and freedom from infestation.

California representatives, fearing that complete removal of host material could not be obtained, recommended eradication of the pest by allowing no grapefruit crop to be matured during the season 1927–28.

This would necessitate removing all grapefruit from the trees in its early stages. The growers, according to this plan, would be reimbursed for the loss of their crop by Federal and State funds.

Other representatives maintained that the pest, being a tropical one, would be killed in the natural course of events by frost and that clean-up work would be unnecessary.

In meeting this new menace to the fruit industries of the southern United States, the department will undertake to eradicate this pest, and all quarantine and control measures will be based on this idea. During the last month the Federal Horticultural Board of the department, in cooperation with the Texas authorities, has entirely cleaned up all hang-over grapefruit and destroyed it. The same measures were taken on the Mexican side of the valley opposite Brownsville under the most praiseworthy cooperation of the citizens and local Mexican authorities. During the last month two department entomologists have been studying the situation in the Brownsville region and are now in Mexico to get additional data on fruit fly biology and distribution as a basis for the determination of eradication procedure. On the basis of the information brought out at this hearing and all other data available, the Federal Horticultural Board will make its recommendations to the Secretary at an early date as to quarantine and control measures.

The value of the grapefruit industry to the people of the Rio Grande Valley was presented by R. B. Creager, a banker of Brownsville, Tex. Four hundred thousand acres in the valley, now under irrigation, are potential grapefruit orchards. Sixty thousand acres are now in citrus trees, 3,500 of which were in bearing this season. The estimated production of these trees is 1,330 carloads of grapefruit annually. The investment was valued at $800 per acre, or $48,000,000 for the existing acreage.

# NARCISSUS BULB QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (No. 62)

## DOMESTIC NARCISSUS-BULB QUARANTINE REVISED

[Press notice]

APRIL 28, 1927.

A revision of the domestic narcissus-bulb quarantine effective April 25, 1927, is announced by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture. The revision concerns only the regulation covering the conditions which govern the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs, and while it does not remove any of the requirements, these have been somewhat modified to meet conditions which have grown out of the first year's experience under the quarantine.

As now modified, the regulation permits any grower to have his crop certified for movement either under certification as apparently free from infestation or, if infested, under certification of disinfection. This change takes care of the grower who had established plantings prior to 1926 and who could not for that reason give affirmation as to the treatment of his planting stock in accordance with the demands made in the 1926 quarantine act.

## NARCISSUS-BULB QUARANTINE

### Revised Regulations Under Notice of Quarantine No. 62

[Effective on and after April 25, 1927]

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the regulations under the narcissus-bulb quarantine (No. 62) concerns only regulation 3 and the appendices explanatory of that regulation. As now worded regulation 3 covers in fairly complete detail the requirements of certification for interstate movement of domestic narcissus bulbs. The requirements under regulation 3 as originally drafted are retained but are somewhat modified to meet conditions which have grown out of the first year's experience under the quarantine.

C. L. MARLATT,
*Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.*

### NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 62

[Effective on and after July 15, 1926]

I, WILLIAM M. JARDINE, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine each and every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the spread of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia, effective on and after July 15, 1926. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no narcissus bulbs shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or carried by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved or allowed to be moved interstate in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of July, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 62

[Effective on and after April 25, 1927]

**Regulation 1.—Definitions.**

*Narcissus bulbs.*—Bulbs of the genus Narcissus, including paper whites, daffodils, jonquils, the so-called Chinese sacred lily or Chinese narcissus, and other species of this genus.

*Bulb flies.*—The greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.) and the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen).

*Eelworms.*—*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn, and any other eelworms attacking narcissus bulbs.

*Inspector.*—Either (*a*) an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, or (*b*) an official State inspector duly commissioned to act also as an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

*Certificates.*—The certification as a condition of interstate movement required in regulation 3.

**Regulation 2.—Restrictions on interstate movement of narcissus bulbs.**

The restrictions on the movement of narcissus bulbs covered in this notice of quarantine No. 62 and in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto shall apply to all species and varieties of narcissus bulbs offered for interstate transportation in any State of the continental United States or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no restrictions are placed by these regulations on the movement of cut flowers of narcissus.

**Regulation 3.—Conditions governing interstate movement of narcissus bulbs.**[4]

No interstate movement of narcissus bulbs will be allowed except upon compliance with the requirements of sections (*a*) or (*b*) and (*c*) following:

(*a*) The interstate movement, without treatment, of narcissus bulbs will not be allowed unless and until such bulbs have been certified by an inspector to be apparently free from infestation with bulb flies and eelworms on the basis of both field and crop inspection, namely, (1) field inspection, during the period beginning immediately prior to flowering and terminating before the maturity and shriveling of the flower, and (2) crop inspection, either at the time of lifting of the bulbs or in the place of storage or assemblage of the bulbs: *Provided*, That, in connection with any planting which may disclose, as a result of the required field inspection, so slight an infestation as to make it possible, in the judgment of the inspector, to eliminate the infestation by roguing out the diseased or infested bulbs and, if necessary, taking out or sterilizing, or both, the infected soil, and the inspector shall so advise the grower, then if the grower shall carry out the sanitary measures indicated and shall so affirm, and the crop shall, on crop inspection, prove to the satisfaction of the inspector to be free from infestation, such crop may be given certification without disinfection. (For wording of certificate see Appendix A.)

As a condition for the certification provided for above, the grower will be required to present, in the form of an affirmation (see Appendix C), evidence satisfactory to the said inspector that prior to the planting of the crop concerned, all of the planting stock, unless certified as above as apparently uninfested, was disinfected in the same manner and method as herein required as a condition of interstate movement of the resulting crop: *Provided*, That such affirmation shall not be required of plantings prior to 1926, which have remained undisturbed, until the season of proposed lifting for replanting or movement, nor as to plantings subsequent to 1926 which have remained undisturbed for a period of two years or more, subject as to the latter to the affirmation as to the planting stock concerned.

(*b*) The interstate movement of all narcissus bulbs other than that which may properly be authorized under (*a*) shall not be allowed unless and until such bulbs have been disinfected or treated (see Appendix E), under the direction of, and in manner satisfactory to, the inspector, and so certified by the inspector. (For wording of certificate see Appendix B.)

---

[4] The Federal Horticultural Board has arranged to have the inspection required under sections (*a*) and (*b*), regulation 3, and the subsequent certification for interstate movement of the crop, made by the proper plant quarantine official of the State concerned, serving under an appointment as a collaborating inspector of the board. The form of application for such inspection and certification to be filled out by the grower is given in Appendix D.

(*c*) The issuance of certificates shall be conditioned upon the State requiring, as a condition of intrastate movement, that all bulbs produced for distribution or sale in the State shall be given the inspection and certification and, if found to be infested, the treatment required in this regulation for interstate movement.

Based on the inspection required in this regulation, the inspector designated for the State concerned will issue to each grower a certificate either of inspection or disinfection, as required by (*a*) or (*b*) hereof, and such number of shipping certificates based thereon as may be necessary for the movement of the crop certified. Such certificates will be issued only for the bulbs which have actually been inspected by the inspector, and the use of such certificates in connection with bulbs which have not been inspected as provided in this regulation is unlawful: *Provided*, That certification of stock assembled from a number of growers shall be conditioned on the prior inspection and certification as required in this regulation of the plantings and crops of the individual growers concerned.

**Regulation 4.—Conditions Governing Field Inspection of the Growing Bulbs.**

Persons growing narcissus bulbs with the intention of requesting certification for movement of the crop interstate shall make application for field inspection as far as possible in advance of the probable date required for such inspection to the inspector designated for the State concerned.

**Regulation 5.—Conditions Governing Inspection of Harvested Bulbs.**

Persons intending to move or to allow to be moved interstate harvested narcissus bulbs shall make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of movement to the inspector designated for the State concerned. Application should show the quantity of the bulbs which it is proposed to move, together with exact location and, if practicable, the contemplated date or period of shipment. Applicants will be required to assemble the bulbs to be inspected and so to place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection may be refused.

**Regulation 6.—Marking Requirements for Interstate Movement.**

Every crate, box, or other container of narcissus bulbs offered for interstate movement shall have securely attached to it the appropriate shipping certificate as provided for in regulation 3. In the case of a carload lot or other bulk shipment, such certificate shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to the shipment.

Such certification shall remain and continue as a condition of any reshipments in original containers for interstate movement of such certified bulbs, but shall not be required with respect to retail sales of broken lots taken from certified shipments.

**Regulation 7.—Penalties for Violation of Regulations.**

Outstanding certificates may be withdrawn and further certification may be refused as to any grower or shipper who has violated any of the rules and regulations herein provided governing the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs or who has falsely labeled or mislabeled any shipment with the intent of evading any of the provisions of these rules and regulations.

These revised rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after April 25, 1927, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated July 3, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of April, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## APPENDIX A.—FORMS OF CERTIFICATE AND SHIPPING TAG FOR BULBS CERTIFIED AS APPARENTLY FREE FROM INFESTATION

### United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

**Narcissus Bulbs, Certification of Apparent Freedom from Infestation. [White]**

Date_____ State_____ Serial No._____

This is to certify that I have given the narcissus bulbs covered by this certificate the *field* and *crop* inspections required in regulation 3, section (*a*), of the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 62, and have found said bulbs to be apparently free from infestation with bulb flies and eelworms. They are therefore permitted to move interstate.

_____ _____
(Name of grower) (Address of grower)

_____ _____
(Date of first examination) (Date of second examination)

_____
(Quantity of bulbs)

Void after June 30, _____

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
By _____,
*Inspector.*

### United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

**Narcissus Bulbs, Shipping Tag. [White]**

Interstate movement authorized under certificate of inspection No. _____.
State of _____.
Void after June 30, _____

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
By _____,
*Inspector.*

## APPENDIX B.—FORMS OF CERTIFICATE AND SHIPPING TAG FOR BULBS WHICH HAVE BEEN DISINFECTED

### United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

**Narcissus Bulbs, Certification of Disinfection. [Red]**

Date_____ State_____ Serial No. _____

This is to certify that the narcissus bulbs covered by this certificate have been disinfected or treated under my direction and to my satisfaction, as required in regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplement to notice of quarantine No. 62 and in Appendix E thereto. They are therefore permitted to move interstate.

_____ _____
(Name of grower) (Address of grower)

_____ _____
(Quantity of bulbs) (Date of treatment)

Void after June 30, _____

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
By _____,
*Inspector.*

## United States Department of Agriculture

### FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

**Narcissus Bulbs, Shipping Tag. [Red]**

Interstate movement authorized under certificate of disinfection No. _____
State of_____.
Void after June 30, _____.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
By _____,
*Inspector.*

---

# APPENDIX C.—FORM OF AFFIRMATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION (*a*), REGULATION 3

---

## United States Department of Agriculture

### FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

**Narcissus Bulbs, Affirmation Re Planting Stock**

_____, _____, _____, 192
(Town) (State)

To the Inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board:

I, _____, the grower of the bulbs for which inspection is requested, do hereby affirm:

(1)[5] That the planting stock from which said bulbs were grown was certified _____, _____, in accordance with regulation 3 (a)
(Date) (Certificate No.)
of Quarantine 62 to be apparently free from infestation with bulb flies and eelworms:

(2) That the planting stock from which said bulbs were grown was disinfected _____, prior to planting, by _____
(Date) (Name of inspector)
at _____, in accordance with Appendix E to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, and so certified by _____, under date of _____
(Name of inspector)

Acreage or number of bulbs: _____
Location of plantings: _____

_____
(Name of grower)

---

[5] Fill in either (1) or (2), as may be applicable.

# APPENDIX D.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

## United States Department of Agriculture

### FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

### APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF NARCISSUS BULBS

_____
(Date)

In accordance with the requirements of regulation 3, Quarantine 62, application is hereby made for field and crop inspection and certification of narcissus bulbs.

| | |
|---|---|
| _____ (Name of applicant) | _____ (Address of applicant) |
| _____ (Exact location of bulbs) | _____ (Acreage) |

| *Varieties involved* | *Approximate number of each* |
|---|---|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

_____
(Signature of applicant)

# APPENDIX E

## TREATMENT OF BULBS INFESTED WITH BULB FLIES OR EELWORMS

Plantings of narcissus bulbs found, as a result of field or storage-shed inspection, to be infested with bulb flies or eelworms, as a condition of certification for interstate movement must be sterilized by the hot-water method or other treatment approved by the inspector. Two types of treatment—namely, the hot-water treatment and the carbon-disulphide treatment—are described below, the former applicable to both bulb flies and eelworms and the latter to bulb flies only.

### THE HOT-WATER TREATMENT FOR BULB FLIES AND EELWORMS

This treatment involves the submersion of the bulbs in wire baskets, slat boxes, or other containers, in water ranging in temperature from 110° to 111.5° F. The period of submersion shall be for not less than two and one-half hours, computed from the time the water regains the loss of temperature occasioned when the bulbs are submerged. The range of temperature during this period shall not fall below 110° and for the safety of the bulbs should not exceed 111.5° F. In order that all bulbs may be exposed to a constant and uniformly distributed temperature, the water should be agitated or circulated during the period of treatment. To prevent heating of the bulbs following the treatment, it is believed desirable that they be plunged into or syringed with cold water promptly

on removal from the sterilizer. Bulbs which are not intended for immediate planting should be dried by some means, mechanical or otherwise, before storage or shipment.

### THE CARBON DISULPHIDE TREATMENT FOR BULB FLIES

Experimental work conducted in California indicates that the vacuum method of fumigation with carbon disulphide is effective against the bulb flies. In the event, therefore, that inspection reveals that the bulbs are infested with bulb flies only, the grower may have the optional treatment of vacuum fumigation. This treatment should not be given until the bulbs have been thoroughly cured and freed from all dirt and débris. Previous to the introduction of carbon disulphide into the fumigation tank, a 27-inch mercurial vacuum should be produced. The dosage shall be not less than 2½ pounds nor more than 3 pounds per 100 cubic feet of space. The period of exposure shall be not less than one and three-fourths hours nor more than two hours, computed from the time the indicator on the vacuum gauge reaches zero. Bulbs when removed from the fumigator should be thoroughly aired and should not be immediately brought into the direct sun rays or wind. Bulbs should not be fumigated when the atmospheric temperature is below 60° F. The optimum temperature conditions are between 70° and 80°, with a limit of 10° either way as a tolerance.

## NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

April 16, 1927.

Sir: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act," (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), has promulgated revised rules and regulations, effective April 25, 1927, supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 62, on account of injurious bulb pests, prohibiting the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs from the District of Columbia or from any State in the Continental United States except as provided in the said revised rules and regulations. A copy of said quarantine, with revised rules and regulations supplemental thereto, is inclosed.

Very respectfully.

W. M. Jardine,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

(Inclosures.)

---

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of quarantine No. 62 with revised rules and regulations mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1927.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[This notice was sent to all common carriers engaged in interstate commerce in the United States.]

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

United States Department of Agriculture, office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1927. Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated revised rules and regulations, effective April 25, 1927, supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 62, on account of injurious bulb pests, prohibiting the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs from the District of Columbia or from any State in the continental United States except as provided in the said revised rules and regulations. Copies of

said quarantine and revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., May 12, 1927; Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., May 14, 1927; Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., May 13, 1927; San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., May 16, 1927; Denver Post, Denver, Colo., May 13, 1927; Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn. May 11, 1927; Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1927; Evening Star, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1927; Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., May 12, 1927; Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga., May 12, 1927; Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, May 14, 1927; Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1927; Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., May 12, 1927; Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa, May 14, 1927; Wichita Eagle, Wichita, Kans., May 13, 1927; Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky., May 12, 1927; Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., May 12, 1927; Press-Herald, Portland, Me., May 12, 1927; The Sun, Baltimore, Md., May 11, 1927; Boston Globe, Boston, Mass., May 12, 1927; Detroit News Detroit Mich., May 11, 1927; Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., May 12, 1927; Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss., May 11, 1927; Kansas City Journal-Post, Kansas City, Mo., May 13, 1927; Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., May 15, 1927; World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., May 12, 1927; Reno Evening Gazette, Reno, Nev., May 13, 1927; Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., May 11, 1927; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., May 11, 1927; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., May 14, 1927; The World, New York, N. Y., May 11, 1927; News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., May 11, 1927; Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, N. Dak., May 14, 1927; Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, May 12, 1927; Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., May 16, 1927; The Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., May 14, 1927; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., May 11, 1927; Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., May 11, 1927; The State, Columbia, S. C., May 11, 1927; Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., May 12, 1927; Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn., May 12, 1927; Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., May 13, 1927; Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 14, 1927; Daily Free Press, Burlington, Vt., May 12, 1927; Richmond Times-Despatch, Richmond, Va., May 11, 1927; The Times, Seattle, Wash., May 13, 1927; Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., May 13, 1927; Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., May 12, 1927; Wyoming State Tribune-Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo., May 12, 1927.]

## INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC NARCISSUS BULBS

HB–203

APRIL 25, 1927.

DEAR SIR: The regulations under the narcissus-bulb quarantine (domestic) have been revised as per copy herewith. This revision concerns regulation 3 and the appendices explanatory of that regulation. The conditions governing interstate movement of narcissus bulbs under that regulation as originally drafted are retained but are somewhat modified as result of the first year's experience under the quarantine. As now worded, regulation 3 covers in fairly complete detail, the requirements of certification for interstate movement of domestic narcissus bulbs and thus replaces and renders obsolete HB–200.

The inspection and certification called for under regulation 3, from the necessities of the case, is a duty which is placed upon the plant inspection officials of the different States, acting under appointments as collaborating inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board.

The primary purpose of the required field inspection is to make possible advance determination of pest conditions as an aid to the later inspection of the bulb crop. The secondary purpose is to aid the grower, by affording him the opportunity of roguing out diseased or infested bulbs and, if necessary, the taking out or sterilizing or both, of infested soil, as a very important procedure in the control of bulb pests. If, as a result of such field clean-up, the later crop inspection should disclose apparent freedom from bulb infestation, the inspector is authorized to certify the crop for movement without disinfection It should be understood that no culling of the harvested crop to eliminate diseased or infested bulbs will be accepted in lieu of treatment, for the simple reason that no such culling can be made with any accuracy.

The purpose of the *affirmation* called for in the second paragraph in section (*a*) is to secure the planting only of certified or treated bulbs as an important element in pest control.

Inspectors are urged to explain fully both the necessity for, and the benefits of, field roguing and clean-up, as well as of treatment of all infested planting stock.

By way of definition, the expression "apparently free from infestation" used in section (*a*) means exactly that. In other words, if infestation is determined as present to any degree, no inspection other than a dissection of each bulb is competent to disclose with respect to the harvested crop that any portion thereof is free from infestation. On the other hand, in view of the bulb-pest situation

in the United States, the board is willing to give the grower the benefit of certification of apparent freedom wherever such certification can properly be made. For example, the fields or plats of any grower may be certified as separate units, or if certain varieties are free from infestation the certification can be based on such varietal differences.

Under regulation 3, as now modified, any bulb grower will be entitled to have his crop certified for movement, either under section (*a*) or section (*b*) of regulation 3; i. e., either under certification as apparently free from infestation or under certification of disinfection.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt,
*Chairman of Board.*

Note.—The following H. B.'s re narcissus bulbs are still in force:

193. Conditions governing entry of narcissus bulbs under regulation 14, quarantine 37. (March 10, 1926.)

195. Disinfection of narcissus bulbs. (May 4, 1926.)

197. Narcissus importations in 1927. (January 15, 1927.) States additional limitations on entry.

202. Entry of narcissus bulbs for propagation in the fall of 1927. (April 15, 1927.) Supplements 197 and gives statistics on plantings in the United States.

---

# NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (No. 37)

## ENTRY OF NARCISSUS BULBS FOR PROPAGATION IN THE FALL OF 1927

HB–202

April 15, 1927.

On the basis of the conditions indicated in HB–197 and the data hereinafter given, and with the approval of the horticultural experts of the department, the board has ordered for 1927 a limitation on the importation of narcissus bulbs for propagation of 100,000 bulbs per variety for each permittee. It is further ordered that for 1927 this limitation shall not apply to the Chinese sacred lily (narcissus), but that the quantities of this variety authorized are to be indicated in the permit. The board has also ordered that further special permits shall be refused for the narcissus varieties Golden Spur, Emperor, Victoria, and Princeps, on the ground that these varieties are believed to be now adequately available in the United States to meet essential propagation needs.

On the basis of applications now on file or those later received special permits for the importation of narcissus bulbs in the fall of 1927 will be issued as promptly as possible in accordance with the above limitations. The attention of all persons who are now growing narcissus bulbs imported under special permit for propagation—namely, the imports of the crop of 1926—is called to the fact that before further permits can be issued to such persons the board must have on file the map and other information required in circular HB–201, which has been distributed to all holders of special permits under quarantine 37.

C. L. Marlatt,
*Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.*

## NARCISSUS PLANTINGS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR BULB PRODUCTION

[By R. Kent Beattie]

As indicated in circular HB–197, issued January 15, 1927, a summation of the narcissus plantings in the United States for bulb production has been made recently by the Federal Horticultural Board. The results are set forth in the tabulated statement below. Definite reports by varieties of the bulbs in the ground have been received from 248 growers. There are also included in the table the importations in 1926 under special permits for propagation of 40 other growers who did not reply to the requests for planting information, making in all 288 growers for bulb production. This summation does not take

into account losses which may have developed recently from untoward climatic, soil, or cultural conditions. On the other hand, there are undoubtedly a good many growers who have not been located, and it is therefore believed that these two factors will counterbalance each other. Furthermore, this summation does not include old or naturalized plantings which are still being maintained solely for the cut-flower crop.

It will be understood that the growers of the bulbs imported in 1926 under special permit are obligated to use them exclusively for propagation until the end of the second-crop season—that is, until the crop is dug in the summer of 1928. These special-permit bulbs, therefore, can not be considered as sources of commercial bulbs or of cut flowers during this present year.

*Variety statistics based on the plantings of 288 growers*

| Classes or varieties | Growers | | | Bulb plantings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Permittees of 1926 | Other growers | Total | 1926 importations | Other plantings | Total |
| Paper White | 15 | 71 | 86 | 23, 108, 550 | 37, 647, 324 | 60, 755, 874 |
| Chinese sacred lily | 1 | 25 | 26 | 12, 000 | 1, 016, 983 | 1, 028, 983 |
| Golden Spur | 55 | 88 | 143 | 2, 829, 037 | 7, 324, 604 | 10, 153, 641 |
| Emperor | 53 | 124 | 177 | 2, 565, 655 | 7, 032, 386 | 9, 598, 041 |
| Victoria | 45 | 85 | 130 | 2, 557, 670 | 4, 279, 887 | 6, 837, 557 |
| Princeps | 4 | 47 | 51 | 156, 420 | 5, 510, 049 | 5, 666, 469 |
| Sir Watkin | 35 | 89 | 124 | 1, 075, 870 | 2, 984, 337 | 4, 060, 207 |
| King Alfred | 80 | 92 | 172 | 1, 414, 547 | 2, 746, 520 | 4, 161, 067 |
| Barrii Conspicuus | 15 | 49 | 64 | 228, 155 | 2, 584, 957 | 2, 813, 112 |
| Poeticus Ornatus | 14 | 74 | 88 | 425, 025 | 2, 038, 194 | 2, 463, 219 |
| Recurvus | 11 | 24 | 35 | 188, 895 | 2, 063, 236 | 2, 252, 131 |
| Laurens Koster | 26 | 33 | 59 | 959, 850 | 901, 838 | 1, 861, 688 |
| Von Sion | 18 | 54 | 72 | 657, 685 | 1, 718, 210 | 2, 375, 895 |
| Empress | 15 | 63 | 78 | 425, 255 | 1, 157, 737 | 1, 582, 992 |
| Glory of Sassenheim | 27 | 64 | 91 | 459, 676 | 930, 423 | 1, 390, 099 |
| Spring Glory | 54 | 25 | 79 | 729, 267 | 501, 605 | 1, 230, 872 |
| Mrs. Langtry | 8 | 27 | 35 | 50, 100 | 1, 132, 835 | 1, 182, 935 |
| Other named narcissi | | | | 4, 991, 260 | 6, 168, 053 | 11, 159, 313 |
| Mixed and unnamed narcissi | | | 49 | | 3, 604, 391 | 3, 604, 391 |
| Total | | | | 42, 834, 917 | 91, 343, 569 | 134, 178, 486 |

In connection with the present status of the narcissus-bulb production in the United States, the following table, giving the importations of narcissus bulbs in the last seven years, may be of interest:

*Narcissus importations—Fall of 1920 to fall of 1926*

| Fall of— | Imported from France | Imported from China | Imported from other countries | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 40, 996, 054 | 4, 343, 136 | 32, 617, 005 | 77, 956, 195 |
| 1921 | 40, 552, 251 | 1, 000, 515 | 35, 717, 782 | 77, 270, 548 |
| 1922 | 39, 376, 310 | 1, 278, 924 | 36, 538, 047 | 77, 193, 281 |
| 1923 | 49, 285, 605 | 1, 422, 666 | 41, 951, 395 | 92, 659, 666 |
| 1924 | 63, 153, 406 | 1, 374, 900 | 41, 785, 743 | 106, 314, 049 |
| 1925 | 81, 865, 855 | 1, 608, 903 | 59, 409, 441 | 142, 384, 199 |
| 1926 | 23, 773, 300 | 12, 000 | 19, 049, 617 | 42, 834, 917 |

Of the narcissus bulbs imported from France in the fall of 1926, 97 to 98 per cent were Paper Whites. Similarly, practically all of the bulbs imported from China were Chinese sacred lily. The principal 1926 importations from Holland and England were daffodils. An examination of the table indicates that during each of the three crop years 1920, 1921, and 1922 the number of narcissus bulbs imported into the United States for all purposes was approximately 77,000,000. The announcement in December, 1922, by the Secretary of Agriculture that, at the end of three years, limitations would be placed on the importation of narcissus bulbs very naturally resulted in a considerable increase

in importations, but it is perhaps fair to assume from the importations of 1920–1922 that 77,000,000 marketable bulbs would represent the normal consumption needs in the United States.

## IMPORTS OF NARCISSUS BULBS ORDERED REDUCED FOR 1927

[Press notice]

APRIL 15, 1927.

Importations of narcissus bulbs during the fall of 1927 for propagation purposes will be limited to 100,000 bulbs per variety for each importer, according to an order issued by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture. This limitation, however, does not apply to the Chinese sacred lily (narcissus) but the quantity of this variety authorized is to be indicated in the permit. The board has also ordered that further special permits shall be refused for the narcissus varieties, Golden Spur, Emperor, Victoria, and Princeps, inasmuch as these varieties are believed to be now available in the United States in sufficient quantity to meet essential propagation needs.

Permits for the importation of bulbs this fall will be issued as promptly as possible in accordance with these limitations, according to C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the board. The attention of all persons who are now growing bulbs imported in 1926 under special permit is called to the fact that before further permits can be issued to them the board must have on file a map of the plantings and other information required in circular HB-201, which has been distributed to all holders of special permits under quarantine 37.

It is estimated that 288 American bulb growers now have plantings totaling 134,000,000 bulbs of the various varieties. On the basis of former importations it is believed that 77,000,000 marketable bulbs will be sufficient to take care of the normal consumption needs of the United States.

# INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

## QUARANTINE—NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS, AND SEEDS (T. D. 42163)

[Notice of quarantine No. 37, with revised regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture—Effective April 1, 1927]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS,
*May 7, 1927.*

*To Collectors of Customs:*

Notice of quarantine No. 37, with revised regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective April 1, 1927, is published herewith for your information and guidance. This edition supersedes all previous editions and amendments.

FRANK DOW,
*Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

[Then follows the text of the quarantine and revised regulations.]

# VIOLATION OF QUARANTINES 37 AND 62

HB-204 MAY 28, 1927.

The Federal Horticultural Board has secured convincing evidence that John Pereboom of Pereboom & Co., Sassenheim, Holland, and H. Luyk, of New York City, have sold for forcing purposes narcissus bulbs imported for propagation under regulation 14 of quarantine 37. Most of these bulbs were also shipped interstate in the United States under false inspection certificates and without the prescribed hot-water treatment. Mr. Pereboom came to this country last summer and personally supervised these sales and shipments.

In view of this deliberate violation of the plant quarantine act and plant quarantine No. 37, and regulations thereunder, the board has ordered the cancellation of all outstanding permits issued to Mr. John Pereboom or to Mr. H. Luyk. The board has also requested the Phytopathological Service of Holland to refuse certification for shipment to the United States of all plants and plant products belonging to or originating in the nurseries of Pereboom &

Co. or any of its agents. Furthermore, the board has ordered the refusal of entry at United States ports of any shipments originating in the nurseries of the company named or of its agents.

It is understood that these orders shall remain in effect until adequate reparation has been made for these violations and the parties concerned have been so advised.

C. L. MARLATT,
*Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.*

## AGREEMENT OF PERMITTEE SUPPLEMENTAL TO FORM 207 [6]

_____, 192__.

The undersigned applicant expressly warrants that he intends to import the articles listed in the attached application for a permit dated _____, 192__, for his own use and benefit and not for the use, benefit, or advantage of another; and that he does not make it at the solicitation or by procurement of any other person for that or any other person's use, benefit, or advantage.

_____
(Signature of applicant)

_____
(Address of applicant)

Form 419.
May 7, 1927.

## CONTRACT BETWEEN PERMITTEE AND AGENT FOR THE GROWING OF PLANTS IMPORTED FOR PROPAGATION UNDER REGULATION 14 OF QUARANTINE 37

Know all men by these presents, that _____, of _____, hereinafter referred to as the permittee, and _____, of _____, hereinafter referred to as the agent, have and do hereby enter into the following agreement:

The permittee agrees to consign to the agent _____, which will be imported under a special permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture based upon his application of _____, 19____.

The agent agrees:

(1) That the imported stock will remain the property of the permittee.

(2) That for the duration of the liability agreement set forth on page 4 of Form 207 the Federal Horticultural Board or its representative shall have the privilege of inspecting at any time the imported stock or, until released, the increase therefrom, and if any infestation by an insect or disease new to or not theretofore widely distributed in the United States is found, that he will treat the infested stock in accordance with methods to be prescribed by the board, or, if necessary, destroy it; that as an aid to such inspection he will so plant or utilize the imported stock under the number of the permit granting authority for its importation as to maintain its identity or the identity of the increase therefrom until the latter is released, and will submit to the board a plat or chart indicating the exact location on his premises of the imported stock.

In witness whereof the said permittee and agent have executed this instrument, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

[SEAL] (Signed) _____
(Permittee)

_____
(Agent)

---

[6] NOTE.—It is understood that this supplemental agreement on the part of the permittee in no wise limits his right to dispose of the increase from the stock imported for propagation as provided for in numbered paragraph 7, p. 4, of the application for special permit (Form 207, as revised Mar. 15, 1927).[6]

Until further notice the execution of this supplemental agreement will be required only of permittees who subcontract for the growth and propagation of the imported stock.

[6] See S. R. A. No. 90, p. 18.

# PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (No. 52)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 29, 1927.*

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM TO THE STATE OF ARIZONA

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and which has been known for some time to exist in portions of the States of Texas and New Mexico, has recently been discovered in southeastern Arizona.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of extending the quarantine to include the State of Arizona under the quarantine on account of this pest and of restricting or prohibiting the movement from that State or from any districts therein designated as infested, of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the States named or which are fouled with such products, hay and other farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., May 16, 1927, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

C. F. MARVIN,
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

## PUBLIC HEARING, MAY 16, TO CONSIDER EXTENDING PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

[Press notice]

APRIL 30, 1927.

A public hearing to consider extending the pink bollworm quarantine to Arizona will be held May 16, 1927, before the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, it was announced to-day.

The pink bollworm, one of the most serious pests of cotton, has been known for some time to exist in portions of Texas and New Mexico, and the infested areas in these States are now under quarantine. Recently the pest was found established in southeastern Arizona in the counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee. It appears necessary, therefore, to extend the quarantine to include the newly infested area, and to restrict or prohibit the movement from that area, of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, and any other products capable of spreading the pest.

The public hearing will be held in accordance with the requirements of the plant quarantine act to afford all interested parties an opportunity to be heard either in person or by attorney.

Discovery of the pest in Arizona, and also in Grant, Hidalgo, and Luna Counties in New Mexico, was incidental to a survey which was being conducted to determine the range of the western boll weevil, known as the Thurberia weevil. This survey indicated that the pink bollworm is now established in practically all of the cotton plantings in New Mexico between El Paso and including the counties named in Arizona. The infestation is still very slight, indicating the recent origin of the pest in these new districts.

# TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

## PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN UTAH

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, May 19, 1927.*

Postmasters in the State of Utah are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at the following additional places in that State:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cedar City. | Richfield. | Hinckley. |

Postmasters are also informed that facilities for the inspection of plants and plant products have been discontinued at the following places in Utah:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Delta. | St. George. | Fillmore. |
| Heber. | | |

With the above changes in effect the list of terminal inspection places in the State of Utah is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brigham City. | Logan. | Provo. |
| Cedar City. | Ogden. | Richfield. |
| Farmington. | Price. | Salt Lake City. |
| Hinckley. | | |

Upon receiving the required postage, as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection should be sent to the inspection point nearest the office of address.

R. S. REGAR,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

---

# MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

## EMERGENCY PERMITS FOR ENTRY OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS BROUGHT BY TRAVELERS OR OTHERS

HB-136.
Revised April 15, 1927.

Inspectors and collaborators of the Federal Horticultural Board charged with the enforcement at ports of entry of plant quarantines restricting and regulating the entry of foreign plants and plant products have been and are authorized to issue emergency permits for small lots of restricted plants or plant products which are brought in *personally* by travelers or others—usually in ignorance of the quarantine restrictions. Such emergency permits may be issued only for plants or plant products the entry of which is provided for in the quarantine concerned.

Under quarantine 37, the use of such emergency permits is limited to articles covered by regulations 2, 3, and 15. In the case of plants which may, in the judgment of the inspector, possibly be subject to entry under regulation 14, if the passenger or owner so requests, the material may be shipped to Washington at the expense of such passenger or owner for determination as to entry. All entries under regulation 14, being limited to specific utilization purposes, must be authorized by the board.

Under quarantine 56, other than lemons, sour limes, bananas, and pineapples, inasmuch as special board approval is required for each country for commercial entry of fruits and vegetables, inspectors are authorized to issue emergency permits only for such fruits and vegetables as have been so approved for commercial entry. In enforcing this rule inspectors will be guided by permits for commercial entry which are on file at the ports at which they are

stationed or upon specific instructions from Washington, based on authorizations made at other ports that would fall in the same classification—northern or southern—as their own port. In general, the entry at any northern port will be authorized of any article that has been authorized entry at any other northern port, and similarly at any southern port, of articles that have been authorized entry at any other southern port. Inspectors at any port may issue emergency permits for bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes, except that pineapples from Jamaica may be entered only at northern ports.

Plants and plant products so entered under emergency permits should be made to conform as to such essential sanitary requirements as elimination of soil and freedom from pests. If necessary, also, disinfection may be required.

Printed forms for such permits will be issued to inspectors, so arranged that the permits can be issued in triplicate, one copy to be given to the importer, one to be retained by the inspector, and the third to be forwarded to Washington.

The use of emergency permits is not authorized for mail, express, or freight shipments. Shipments by freight or express must conform to regulations under the quarantine concerned. For instructions concerning mail or parcel-post shipments, see HB-141, revised February 11, 1925; U. S. Postal Guide, 1926, pages 226 and 227; T. D. 40363, issued September 6, 1924; T. D. 41562, issued May 15, 1926, and instructions to post-office officials, issued June 11, 1926. (S. R. A. No. 87, pp. 62 and 63.)

C. L. Marlatt,
*Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.*

Note.—The original edition of this circular applied to entries under quarantine 37. Later such entry under emergency permits was authorized for fruits and vegetables under quarantine 56. The present revision broadens the scope of the authorization to cover any quarantine which provides for the entry of plants or plant products under regulation.

## PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS, THE ENTRY OF WHICH INTO THE UNITED STATES IS RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED

May 14, 1927.

The honorable the Secretary of State.

Dear Mr. Secretary: With further reference to your letter of December 27, 1926 (FA), and to my reply of January 10, 1927, I am sending you herewith, for inclusion in your instructions to consular officers, two copies of an annotated list of plants and plant products the entry of which into the United States is restricted or prohibited under the authority of the plant quarantine act of 1912. This list, which was prepared by the Federal Horticultural Board of this department, is preceded by a self-explanatory introductory note drawn up by Dr. C. L. Marlatt, the chairman of that board.

Sincerely,

W. M. Jardine,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

(Inclosures.)

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

For the information of the consular officers of the United States and others in interest, the following annotated list has been prepared of the *plants and plant products* the entry of which into the United States is either restricted or prohibited under the authority of the Federal plant quarantine act of 1912.

The purpose of this list is for quick reference, and, under the alphabetical arrangement adopted, the restrictions relative to any plant or plant product can be easily determined. The common name of the restricted plant or plant product is made the catchword of each item, followed by a reference to the order or quarantine concerned. Under such catchword or subject is paragraphed the foreign countries involved, an exact statement of the articles covered, and a paragraph giving a brief explanation of the economic importance of the insect pest or plant disease the exclusion of which is the basis of the restrictions. If there are any exceptions to the restrictions, these are indicated.

United States consuls and others in interest should be cautioned that this abbreviated information is purely for convenience of reference and that where more exact information is required, the specific order or quarantine and regulations thereunder should be consulted. Copies of all such orders, quarantines, and regulations are distributed as issued through the Department of State to all diplomatic and consular officers, and by the Department of Agriculture to others in interest.

Consular officers are requested not to certify any invoices covering plants or plant products the entry of which into the United States is restricted, until the exporter has furnished the serial number of the permit issued to the importer authorizing the importation. To make such action possible, each importer, namely, the permittee, is required to transmit such permit number either by letter or cable to the exporter.

It should be noted that under the authority of the plant quarantine act importations of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products may be made by or through the United States Department of Agriculture, when intended for scientific or experimental purposes. So far as possible, special permits authorizing such importations will be issued in advance, but consular officers are authorized to permit the forwarding of any importations falling under the purposes indicated, when they are clearly intended for, and are addressed to, the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. L. Marlatt,
*Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.*

Avocado or Alligator Pear. (Order February 27, 1914—nursery stock and fruit; quarantine No. 12—seed.)

*Countries:* Mexico and Central America.
*Articles:* Fruit, nursery stock, and seed.
*Fruit:* (*a*) Entry forbidden of the small purple, thin-skinned variety.
(*b*) Entry permitted of the large, thick-skinned varieties at port of New York only, under permit and upon compliance with regulations. (For restrictions on entry of avocado fruit from other countries, see "Fruits and vegetables".)
*Nursery stock:* Entry forbidden if under 18 months of age.
Entry permitted if over 18 months of age, upon compliance with regulations under Quarantine No. 37. (For restrictions on entry of avocado nursery stock from other countries, see "Nursery stock, plants, and seeds".)
*Seed:* Entry forbidden.
*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment in avocado orchards of the United States of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*). These prohibitions and restrictions also serve to prevent the entry of other fruit and seed weevils and other insect pests subsequently determined as attacking the avocado in Mexico and Central America.

Bamboo—Living. (Quarantine No. 34.)
*Countries:* All foreign countries and localities.
*Articles:* Entry forbidden of bamboo plants, cuttings and seeds capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae.
*Exceptions:* This quarantine does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.
*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*), which attacks the young branches of the plant, causing a witches' broom effect.

Banana.—Plants. (Quarantine No. 31.)
*Countries:* All foreign countries and localities.
*Articles:* Entry forbidden of all species or varieties of banana plants, or portions thereof.
*Exception:* The entry of the fruit of the banana is not restricted under this quarantine. A permit is, however, required for entry of fruit under Quarantine 56 (see "Fruits and vegetables").

BANANA.—Plants—Continued.

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germar), which attacks all varieties of banana plants and is reported to be very injurious in some localities.

CHRISTMAS TREES AND GREENS. (Quarantine No. 57.)

*Country:* Designated portion of the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, bordering on Vermont and northeastern New York.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden, except under permit, of coniferous trees, such as spruce, juniper (cedar), arborvitæ (white cedar), fir, hemlock, and pine, and of decorative plants, such as holly and laurel.

*Object.*—To prevent the further entry of the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar* L.) already established in limited areas of the United States, and now known to occur within the quarantined area in the Province of Quebec, Canada. The further spread of this pest within the United States is being controlled under domestic quarantine (No. 45) and regulations thereunder, which restrict the interstate movement of possible carrying articles. This insect is very destructive to shade and forest trees, the caterpillars frequently defoliating the trees. It may be spread by means of egg masses which are deposited on the trees.

CORN (INDIAN) OR MAIZE, BROOMCORN, AND RELATED PLANTS. (Quarantine No. 41.)

*Countries:* All foreign countries and localities.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of the stalk and other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, Teosinte, and Job's tears.

*Exception:* Broomcorn for manufacturing, brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of the other plants covered in this quarantine may be imported under permit upon compliance with the regulations.

*Object.*—To prevent the further entry of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.), already established in limited areas of the United States, and to prevent the entry of other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

The further spread of the corn borer within the United States is being controlled under domestic quarantine (No. 43) and regulations thereunder, which restrict the interstate movement of possible carrying articles. This insect attacks a wide range of economic plants, and in the comparatively short period it has been established in the United States, has demonstrated that it is a corn pest of prime importance. A single female may lay from 350 to 900 eggs and as many as 311 caterpillars have been taken from four stalks in a single hill.

CORN (INDIAN) OR MAIZE, AND RELATED PLANTS. (Quarantine No. 24.)

*Countries:* Southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize, and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte, Job's tears, Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne.

*Exception:* Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the regulations. [Shelled corn only.]

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment of downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases. In cases of severe infection by these diseases, no grain is produced, the plants withering and dying before harvest.

COTTON. (Order of April 27, 1915.)

*Countries:* All foreign countries and localities.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden, except under permit and upon compliance with the regulations, of raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton, either baled or unbaled, including all cotton which has not been woven or spun or otherwise manufactured, such as all forms of

COTTON—Continued.

cotton waste, including thread waste, card strips, willowed fly, willowed picker, picker or blowings, and chum and cotton waste, in any other form or under any other trade designation, and also including secondhand burlap or other fabric which has been used, or is of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping cotton.

*Object.*—To prevent the further entry of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella*), already established in limited areas of the United States, and to prevent the entry and establishment of other injurious insects.

The further spread of the pink bollworm within the United States is being controlled under domestic quarantine (No. 52) and regulations thereunder, which prohibit or restrict the interstate movement of possible carrying articles. An effort is also being made, under large Federal and State appropriations, to effect the eradication of this insect, which is recognized as one of the most injurious cotton pests in the world, probably outrivaling the cotton-boll weevil, which has been estimated to cause an annual loss in the United States of more than $200,000,000. It is now established in all the commercially important cotton-producing countries, in some of which it causes losses ranging from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the crop. The worms may live in cottonseed for a period of two years, and therefore may be carried not only in seed shipments but also in seed which is always more or less present in shipments of ginned and baled cotton.

COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED HULLS. (Quarantine No. 8.)

*Countries:* All foreign countries and localities.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls.

*Exception:* Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the regulations.

*Object.*—(See "Cotton.")

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS (EXCEPT OIL). (Order of June 23, 1917.)

*Countries:* All foreign countries.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, except under permit and upon compliance with the regulations. (See also "Cottonseed Oil.")

*Exception:* These restrictions do not apply to cottonseed cake, meal, oil, and other cottonseed products originating in and shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Lower California, Mexico.

*Object.*—(See "Cotton.")

COTTONSEED OIL. (Order of June 23, 1917.)

*Country:* Mexico.

*Article:* Entry of cottonseed oil forbidden, except under permit and upon compliance with the regulations.

*Object.*—(See "Cotton.")

COTTON WRAPPINGS. (Order of April 27, 1915.)

*Countries:* All foreign countries and localities.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden, except under permit and upon compliance with the regulations, of secondhand burlap or other fabric which has been used, or is of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping cotton.

*Object.*—(See "Cotton.")

CURRANT—Plants. (Quarantine No. 7.)

*Countries:* Europe and Asia—all countries, Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of all species and varieties of currant plants. (For restrictions on entry from other countries, see "Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.")

*Object.*—To prevent the further entry of the white-pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fischer), an injurious disease of white pines, i. e., pines which bear their needles in bundles of five each, already established in limited areas of the United States

CURRANT—Plants—Continued.

The further spread of this disease within the United States is being controlled under domestic quarantine (No. 63) and regulations thereunder, which prohibit or restrict the interstate movement of white pines, and currant and gooseberry plants. It is caused by a parasitic fungus and requires two distinct kinds of hosts to complete its life cycle; namely, white pines and either wild or cultivated currants and gooseberries. This disease was introduced into the United States with white-pine seedlings from Europe.

FRUITS—Citrus. (Quarantine No. 28.)

*Countries:* Eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of all species and varieties of citrus fruits.

*Exceptions:* Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the regulations. (For restrictions on entry of citrus fruits from other countries, see "Fruits—Mexican" and "Fruits and vegetables.")

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment of the citrus canker, one of the most pernicious diseases of citrus, and other citrus diseases. Citrus canker was introduced into the United States about 19 years ago and is now believed to be practically, if not entirely, eradicated. The cost of such eradication to the Federal Government and the Gulf States, including losses of individuals, has probably been at least $20,000,000—covering funds expended in control and the value of orchards which were burned.

FRUITS—Mexican. (Quarantine No. 5.)

*Country:* Mexico.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums. (For restrictions on entry of other fruits, see "Avocado or alligator pear" and "Fruits and vegetables.")

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*), a very injurious fruit pest of Mexico, which is also known as the Mexican orange maggot or Morelos orange fruit worm. The tunneling of the maggots in the pulp of the fruit causes decay to develop, rendering it unfit for consumption.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. (Quarantine No. 56.)

*Countries:* All foreign countries and localities, other than the Dominion of Canada.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden, except as provided in the regulations, of all fruits and vegetables not the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables. (For specific quarantines, placing additional restrictions on entry of certain fruits and vegetables, see "Avocado or alligator pear," "Fruits—Citrus," "Fruits—Mexican," "Potatoes—Irish," and "Potatoes (sweet) and yams.")

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment of certain injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*). The most injurious of these fruit flies is the Mediterranean fruit fly, which attacks practically every fruit crop of value to man. So far as known, this insect has never been eradicated, once it has become established in a country. It is established in the Territory of Hawaii, and fruit subject to infestation is excluded from the mainland under domestic quarantine (No. 13). Another injurious insect, the West Indian fruit fly, is established in the Territory of Porto Rico, and fruit subject to infestation is similarly excluded from the mainland under domestic quarantine (No. 58.)

GOOSEBERRY—Plants. (Quarantine No. 7.)

*Countries:* Europe and Asia—all countries, Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of all species and varieties of gooseberry plants. (For restrictions on entry from other countries, see "Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.")

*Object.*—(See "Currant—plants.")

MAIZE AND RELATED PLANTS.

*Note.*—See "Corn (Indian) or maize, and related plants," and "Corn (Indian) or maize, broomcorn, and related plants."

NURSERY STOCK—Citrus. (Quarantine No. 19.)

*Countries:* All foreign countries and localities.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds.

*Object.*—(See "Fruits—Citrus.")

NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS, AND SEEDS. (Quarantine No. 37.)

*Countries:* All foreign countries and localities.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden, except as provided in the regulations, of nursery stock and other plants and seeds. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products capable of propagation, imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, until further notice, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, and Eranthis (winter aconite).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruits, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment (or further entry and establishment) of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Among these are such destructive pests as the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth, the Japanese beetle, the Oriental fruit moth, the ermine moth, the satin moth, the gold-tail moth, the chestnut bark disease, the Douglas fir canker, etc.

*Note.*—This quarantine does not apply to nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by special quarantines. (See "Avocado or alligator pear," "Bamboo," "Banana plants," "Currant plants," "Gooseberry plants," "Nursery stock—Citrus," "Pines—Five-leafed," "Pines—European," "Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruit," and "Sugar cane."

PINES—Five-leafed. (Quarantine No. 7.)

*Countries:* Europe and Asia—all countries, Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of five-leafed pines, i. e., pines which bear their needles in bundles of five each. (For restrictions on entry from other countries, see "Nursery stock, plants, and seeds." See also "Pines—European.")

*Object.*—(See "Currant—Plants.")

PINES—European. (Quarantine No. 20.)

*Countries:* All European countries and localities.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of all pines other than five-leafed pines. (For restrictions on entry of five-leafed pines, see "Pines—Five-leafed." For restrictions on entry from other countries and localities, see "Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.")

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment of the European pine shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), one of the most injurious insects to pine forests in Europe. The caterpillars destroy the young buds and shoots and cause malformation of the plants, permanently disfiguring them.

POTATOES—Irish. (Quarantine No. 3; order of December 22, 1913.)

*Countries:* (1) Newfoundland, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Great Britain (including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland), Germany, and Austria-Hungary; (2) all other foreign countries.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden from countries (1) of the common or Irish potato and its horticultural varieties.

Entry forbidden except under permit and upon compliance with the regulations from countries (2).

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment of injurious potato diseases, including the potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and the powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*), and injurious insect pests. The potato wart is one of the most serious diseases of the tuber, and is characterized by wartlike growths varying in size from small nodules to masses larger than the tubers on which they are borne.

*Note.*—The importation of potatoes is now authorized from the Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba, and from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. No restrictions whatever are placed on the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only, and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

POTATOES (SWEET) AND YAMS. (Quarantine No. 29.)

*Countries:* All foreign countries and localities.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams.

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment (or further entry and establishment) of sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and of the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*), which is not known to occur in the United States. These insects attack both the sweet potato and yam tubers, rendering them unfit for consumption. Owing to the presence of these insects in the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, sweet potatoes and yams are excluded from the mainland under domestic quarantine (No. 30).

RICE—Seed or paddy. (Quarantine No. 55.)

*Countries:* All foreign countries and localities.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of seed or paddy (unhusked) rice.

*Exceptions:* Seed or paddy rice may be imported from Mexico under permit and upon compliance with the regulations.

This quarantine does not apply to husked or polished rice imported for food purposes.

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryzetorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as injurious insect pests.

STOCKS, CUTTINGS, SCIONS, AND BUDS OF FRUITS. (Quarantine No. 44.)

*Countries:* Asia, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand).

*Articles:* Entry forbidden, except as provided in the quarantine, of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruit for or capable of propagation. (For restrictions on entry from other countries, see "Avocado or alligator pear," "Banana plants," "Nursery stock—Citrus," and "Nursery stock, plants, and seeds."

STOCKS, CUTTINGS, SCIONS, AND BUDS OF FRUITS—Continued.

*Object.*—To prevent the entry of injurious plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, as well as injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, and the apple moth.

SUGAR CANE.—Living. (Quarantine No. 15.)

*Countries:* All foreign countries.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof. (For restrictions on entry of sugar cane seed, see "Corn (Indian) or maize, broomcorn, and related plants.")

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment of injurious insects and dangerous diseases of the sugar cane. Some of the more important of the insects are the sugar cane froghoppers, sugar cane leafhoppers, West Indian sugar cane root borer, and the sugar cane borer. Among the diseases are the Fiji disease, Sereh, downy mildews, pineapple or black-rot disease, and the mosaic or yellow-stripe disease. Owing to the presence in the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico of some of the pests listed above, the shipment of sugar cane to the mainland is forbidden under domestic quarantine (No. 16).

*Note.*—There are no Federal quarantine restrictions on the entry of such material into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

VEGETABLES.

*Note.*—See "Fruits and vegetables," "Potatoes—Irish," and "Potatoes (sweet) and yams."

WHEAT AND WHEAT PRODUCTS. (Quarantine No. 59.)

*Countries:* India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

*Articles:* Entry forbidden of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores.

*Object.*—To prevent the entry and establishment of the flag-smut disease (*Urocystis tritici* Ecke.). This is a destructive disease, causing at times losses in the wheat crop ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. It is spread by spores carried on the seed of wheat.

YAMS.

*Note.*—(See "Potatoes (sweet) and yams."

## PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPILED REGULATIONS PUBLISHED IN T. D. 40134, APRIL 21, 1924 (T. D. 42279)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
*Washington, D. C., June 25, 1927.*

*To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:*

The following amendments to the regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, are published for the information and guidance of customs officers:

T. D. 40134. VII.—*Documents required for entry.*

(*b*) The importer or his representative will submit to the collector at port of arrival for every consumption, I. T., or T. & E. entry, a notice of arrival. For I. T. shipments a second notice will be submitted to the collector at port of destination. The collector both at the port of arrival and of destination will compare the notice which he receives from the importer or his representative with the invoice, certify to its agreement therewith, noting any discrepancies, and transmit it to the Secretary of Agriculture. Entry is not to be released until said notice has been submitted.

(*f*) In regard to the material specified in paragraph 3 (*a*), a notice of the proposed shipment of the material by the permittee will be required at the port of arrival, and in the case of I. T. shipments a second notice is required at the port of destination.

E. W. CAMP,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

# CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

## VIOLATIONS OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE NO. 48

In the case of the United States *v.* Anthony Capasso, 2459 Washington Street, New York, N. Y., in the interstate transportation on August 14, 1926, and September 17, 1926, of 1,500 California privet plants, 15 boxwood plants, 65 spruce trees, and 200 hedge plants, all with soil, from the infested area of New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantins Case No. 319.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Eldredge Express & Storage Warehouse Co., Atlantic City, N. J., in the interstate shipment on July 27, 1925, of two hedge plants with soil around the roots, from the infested area of New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 298.)

## VIOLATIONS OF QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* Manuel Camilla, in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Rafael Gonzales, in attempting to smuggle in six avocados and eight guavas from Mexico, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $15.

In the case of the United States *v.* M. O. Horan, of San Antonio, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in approximately 12 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* A. del Lones, of Fort Worth, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 10 guavas from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* R. A. Trevino, of Houston, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in a small paper sack of avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Albert Guerra, of San Antonio, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 13 avocados and 9 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* H. Gonzalez, in attempting to smuggle in 12 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Ponfilo Barrientes, in attempting to smuggle in three figs from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Luz Padilla, in attempting to smuggle in 12 guavas and 4 sweet limes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* J. R. Rodriguez, in attempting to smuggle in 11 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Gemaro Villeta, in attempting to smuggle in four avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Mr. de la Amoda, in attempting to smuggle in seven pounds of mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Leon Rodriguez, in attempting to smuggle in one mango and three avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

## VIOLATION OF THE NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (No. 37)

In the case of the United States *v.* Jno. Pereboom, of Pereboom & Co., Sassenheim, Holland, for violating the liability agreement entered into by his agent, Hubrecht Luyk, in connection with the importation of narcissus bulbs, the defendant paid the sum of $5,000 as liquidated damages. (See HB–204, p. 83.)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1927

# CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

## VIOLATIONS OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE NO. 48

[illegible]

## VIOLATIONS OF QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN FRUIT FLIES

[illegible]

## VIOLATION OF THE NURSERY STOCK, PLANT AND SEED QUARANTINE (No. 37)

[illegible]